

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE

### INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,

TO THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER, 1852.

J. P. CHAPMAN, STATE PRINTER. 1852. indiana institute for the education of the blind.

the design of this institution is to give to all the blind Youth of both sexes, residing in the state, a liberal education, and a knowledge of some business by which they may gain a livelihood.

the branches taught in the school department are those which are usually embraced in a good english course, be sides vocal and instrumental music; those in the work department embrace a variety of useful arts for both sexes.



### SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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### OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES.

GEORGE W. MEARS, Chairman.
SETON W. NORRIS, Treasurer.
JAMES M. RAY, Secretary.

SUPERINTENDENT-WM. H. CHURCHMAN.

MRS. C. B. SISSON, Matron.

B. M. FAY, MISS. E. M. CURTIS, Teachers.

L. S. NEWELL, Teacher of Music.

S. McGIFFIN, Teacher of Handicraft.

### TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To THE HONORABLE,

The General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind, respectfully present their sixth Annual Report.

Under the merciful care of the Giver of every good, the pupils have enjoyed, during the past year, uniform health.

With much gratification, the Trustees are permitted to state, that their anticipations of being enabled to announce at this time the completion of the principal building of the Institute, have been in a great degree realized.

Although from the usual hindrances and disappointments in erecting and completing so large a structure, the opening of the session has been somewhat deferred, it is now our pleasure to welcome the pupils to the privileges of an Institute, being in every way fitted and furnished for their highest improvement in enjoying the instruction and culture so generously provided by the people of the State for their blind.

For a distinct and full view of the progress of the construction of the main building we respectfully refer the General Assembly to the accompanying report of the Building Committee, which, for such purpose, is herewith submitted as part of this report.

That this building and its appurtenances, when fully completed, will in every respect be commended for perfection of design, superiority of execution and peculiar adaptation to its object, combined with considerate economy in its construction, we feel assured.

The Trustees with much pleasure repeat their conviction of the entire fidelity, enlarged views and correct taste with which the Architect, Francis Costigan, Esq., has performed his responsible duties in this behalf; and we cannot omit to mention, that for the successful results accomplished, by which we feel justified in claiming the building as a model structure for the use of the blind, in this country, if not in the world, we are deeply indebted to the excellent judgment and accurate comprehension of our devoted Superintendent, William H. Churchman, Esq.

The number of pupils receiving the benefits of the Institute

during the past session was fifty-one; being as many as could be accommodated in the former buildings. They were from the following counties of the State:

LAWRENCE, DECATUR. JACKSON. KOSCIUSKO. FOUNTAIN, SWITZERLAND, SCOTT, SULLIVAN, HAMILTON, HENRY HANCOCK JEFFERSON. OWEN, JOHNSON. MONTGOMERY, HARRISON, ALLEN UNION. WASHINGTON, KNOX, BARTHOLOMEW, HOWARD, FLOYD, NOBLE RANDOLPH, MARION. OHIO. ELKHART. MARSHALL, LAGRANGE. WAYNE.

The general progress of the Institute in its various departments, both literary and handicraft, has corresponded with the prosperity of former years, under the faithful services of the respective teachers,—by whom the additional responsibilities, arising from the necessary attention of the Superintendent to the erection of the building, have been efficiently discharged.

The Officers and Teachers continue as reported last year, with the exception of the appointment of Mrs. C. B. Sisson as Matron, who was very highly recommended for the station, made vacant by the retiring of the highly esteemed former Matron, Mrs. M. G. Demoss.

The accompanying statement of the condition of the Institute, made by the Superintendent, is commended to the deserved regard of the General Assembly.

A statement of the Superintendent of the operations of the work department of the Institute, is also herewith submitted. For this important branch of the establishment, as well as for all the objects of the Institute for the instruction of the unfortunate blind of Indiana of capable age, we rejoice in there being now facilities afforded in an unrivalled Institute, which will be an enduring monument of the enlightened and judicious liberality ever manifested by the General Assembly in its behalf.

With regret the Trustees observed that the salary of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, was reduced by the last General Assembly to the sum of eight hundred dollars. The qualifications for a successful superintendence of the education of the blind, and also for their training in such art or handicraft as shall aid them to overcome the natural obstacles to their selfsupport, are so varied and peculiar, that we trust they will be deservedly appreciated by the General Assembly. After several years of delay and careful observation, the Trustees conferred the office on the present Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Churchman, and we have the gratification to state, that all our expectations in this regard have been amply realized. We recommend that his salary be fixed at one thousand dollars.

We present herewith an abstract of the expenditures for the support of the Institution and also for building purposes during the last year, in which the several objects are arranged and classified;—the total amount corresponding with the accompanying statement of the Treasurer of the Institute, Seton W. Norris, Esq. which is closed to the first day of December.

#### SUMMARY.

Salaries	\$3,135	00	seemboxiabai
Groceries, Provisions and Provender	2,005		department of
Domestic Hire	713		Mast of to
Personal property for use of household	A 61 10	10	one so habit
department	414	70	A TOTAL MARKET WATER
Fuel and Lights	208	1	
Drugs, Medicines and Medical Attendance	45	28	
Advanced for Pupils' Clothing	300	00	r shiomissions
Books, Stationery and Printing	227	76	
Musical Instruments and repairs of same.	36	7717334	
Tools and Fixtures for Work Department	91		
Raw Materials for do do	1,099		
Labor and Instruction in do do	271	10000000	
Postage and Telegraphage	State of the state	86	CHARLEST I
Traveling Expenses	145	10	ROUPPECLE.
Miscellaneous	02	10	
00 000	\$8,801	08	
Deduct amount received at Institute for	φο,οοι	VO	
manufactured articles	1,350	05	described not
The same of the same and the same of the s			\$7,451 03
Expended on Main Building since last re-	7 120 50		and horizon
port	\$39,161	25	
Expended on out buildings, grounds, cis-			
terns, etc	1,005	27	State Lenk
Expended for warming, ventilating, light-			AND MARKETS
ing, bathing, cooking and laundry fix-	0.00	**	
tures in Main Building	3,307	19	21163 Star 184
Expended for furniture, bedding, etc., for	075	10	44,449 41
Main Building	313	10	44,445 41
contract to North County Marin Fold	A 500 300		\$51,900 44
Add excess of amount unexpended in hands	1 3 3 3 3 5		Ψολίουο, 11
of Superintendent over same at time of			1 10 10
last report		1	892 60
and all locations and area area and			
			\$52,793 04

The law of last session not having been published, and therefore not in force, the Treasurer of State has not yet acted as Treasurer of the Institute, and his financial report being up to the first of November only, includes funds which have since been in the course of expenditure.

Subjoined is an estimate of the probable amount of money which will be necessary to defray the expenses of the Institute during the ensuing two years, embracing the various heads of classification contemplated by law; and also a statement of the amount of indebtedness incurred by loan of the Sinking Fund, for completing the payment of all contracts and expenditures in the construction of the building of the Institute, furnishing and appurtenances, including appropriate fencing.

For reasons exhibited in the report of the Building Committee, the efficient and economical prosecution of the work after its commencement, made these anticipations of revenue necessary, in preference to giving greatly increased prices for credit in payment.

#### ESTIMATE FOR TWO YEARS.

For Salaries of officers  Boarding, expenses of officers and pupils  Household furniture and school apparatus  Improvements and repairs	8,000 1,000 500	00
"Miscellaneous purposes  For discharging all the obligations for the completion of the building and appurtenances, on part of which	\$16,000	
interest runs from last March,	\$50,399	_

After provision is made for this amount, which can be divided between the two years, nothing more will be annually required, than the current expenses of the Institute.

According to the late census, the proportions of the classes of the afflicted, needing special provision from the public, is as follows: Whole number of *Blind* in the United States, 7,997, or 1 to 2,445

"
"
Mute
"
"
9,091, or 1 to 2,151
"
"
Insane
"
"
15,156, or 1 to 1,280

As doubtless many of each class have been overlooked in the

carelessness of officers taking the census, it is certain that the blind would most readily escape notice, they being usually kept at home in retirement, until they are gathered in public institutions.

The Trustees, therefore, feel confident that in reference to the permanent wants of the blind of Indiana, the State's Institute for them will not be found too extensive, nor the privileges, both of literary and handicraft attainment therein, too enlarged. Every Indianian will rejoice that by his liberality it is made the birth-right of every blind child of the State to enjoy these privileges "without money and without price."

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Respectfully submitted:

GEORGE W. MEARS, SETON W. NORRIS, JAMES M. RAY,

Institute for the Blind, Indianapolis, Dec. 20, 1852.

### APPENDIX A.

### BUILDING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Gentlemen:—The committee to whom you have entrusted the management of the erection of the main building of the Institute, would respectfully submit the following report, in compliance with your instructions:

The building under our charge is now so nearly completed, that there is a reasonable prospect of its being ready for occupancy by the first day of next month. We had expected to have it in readiness by the first of November; but failed to do so, mainly, in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in procuring suitable materials and workmen. In this, however, we have but shared the common fate of all who have been engaged in building during the present year; for the unexampled demand for both of these essentials has rendered it impracticable for any one to progress satisfactorily with undertakings of this kind. But we have the gratification of being able to assure you, that though the consummation of the work in question has been slightly delayed, it has, nevertheless, been progressed in with a degree of dispatch, equal at least to that of any similar undertaking within our knowledge.

We have deemed it most conducive to the final interest of the State at large, as well as of the Institute, to expedite the matter as much as possible even though it should create a necessity for you to borrow a part of the requisite means, in anticipation of a future appropriation by the General Assembly. This was demanded not

only by the urgent wants of our growing school, but also, by the necessity for strict economy. We were enabled thereby, to procure the services of our very able Architectural Superintendent at a less cost than if a longer time had been consumed in the erection of the building, while the several contractors, in view of the dispatch admitted of, and the certainty of prompt cash payments, have been able and willing to do their work at lower rates of charge.

All the work that could be so disposed of to advantage, has been "given out by contract" to the lowest responsible bidder, the contractors being in all cases required to give ample security for the faithful execution of their engagements. Other parts, such as the painting and inside carpenter work, have been "done by the day," under the direct supervision of the Architect. These were made exceptions to the general rule, because of the importance of having them done in the best manner. We believed too, that a saving would be effected in this way.

In relation to the contracts referred to, we would say that general competition was invited by public advertisements, and by making our terms such that all, whether with or without capital, would possess equal chances of success. By this means we succeeded in procuring our materials and work on much better terms than are usual in private building operations. Thus, in several of the principal contracts, the prices agreed upon ranged at about forty per cent. lower than the maximum rates proposed for the same work.

In carrying out the building plan, adopted with the approval of your board, the committee have sought to clothe the exterior of the edifice in such a style of Architecture, as would give it that chasteness of appearance, that simple elegance and dignity, which would best comport with its character as a Benevolent Institution of the State—while in the interior arrangements, they have also labored to combine taste with perfect adaptedness to the object,—and throughout the whole structure, to secure permanency as well as excellence in the quality of the work. How far they have succeeded in the attempt must be left to the decision of the public. They flatter themselves, however, that if the testimony of the many competent judges who have inspected the building from time to time is worth anything, it will be found, at least, to have no

superior among the public edifices of this part of the country. But in saying thus much, the committee would not be understood as taking to themselves any credit on account of the architectural fitness or mechanical execution of the work; this is due alone to the very able Architect, who was entrusted with the drawing of the plans, and the direct supervison of the contractors and others employed. Of this gentleman's taste and professional skill, or of the zeal and fidelity with which he has discharged his duties as Architectural Superintendent, we feel that too much cannot be said, nor is it necessary for us to testify further to his qualifications, when you have such tangible evidence in the result of his labors.

In the construction and fitting up of the building, much pains has been taken, and consequently some additional expense incurred, to diminish the liability to accident by fire:- thus. the partition walls as well as the outside, are, with very few exceptions, constructed of bricks-all the openings larger than a common door or window, are spanned by iron girders for the reception of the superincumbent walls—the roof is covered with metal—the halls of the principal story are floored with free stone flagging, while all of the wooden floors, excepting those of the attic rooms in the centre building are underlaid with one and a half inches of mortar, and all the stairs, excepting those which ascend the main cupola, are made of iron; besides which, the house is prepared with permanent gas fixtures wherever light is required. the burners being invariably suspended from the ceiling, away from every thing combustible, and the fires for warming the building, are all located in the cellar, as described hereafter, where they will be under the control of one person. These precautionary measures have been adopted, not merely from the consideration of safety to the property, though this would have been a sufficient reason in itself; but also from an anxious desire to remove our helpless pupils as far as possible from any liability to the imminent peril in which their lives must be placed, in the event of so dire a catastrophe as the burning of the building. Had we not previously determined upon pursuing this policy, its wisdom must have been forcibly suggested to our minds by the burning down of the Institution for the Blind in an adjoining State, which took place last year.

We have also made it a point to put as little perishable material

as possible in those parts of the building which are exposed to the weather, and where we were obliged to use any such, to give it ample protection: for example, the platforms of the portico and verandas are mostly built of Ohio free-stone, their floors being sustained by substantial brick arches, sprung (in the case of the latter) upon iron girders; the columns of the portico are built of brick, cemented in imitation of stone, and surmounted with iron capitals, the bases being of stone; the upper columns, railings, cornice, etc., of the verandas are of iron, and the roof, as well as that of the portico, covered with the same material,—while the cupolas and the cornices of the building and portico being mostly of wood, are heavily painted and sanded, besides having their most exposed parts covered with tin.

If our institute building has, in consequence of the introduction of these essential improvements, cost a larger sum than it would have done, to construct it after the usual manner of the buildings of this vicinity, we are confident that an intelligent community will appreciate the motive, and approve the policy which prompted such additional outlay.

Up to the date of this report, there has been expended upon the building proper, including the necessary excavation, drawings, architectural superintendence, etc., etc., the sum of fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine dollars and thirty-three cents. For settlement with the several contractors who are about finishing their parts of the work, and for completing the joinery and painting, there will be needed a further outlay of not more than eight thousand dollars. This will make the entire cost of the building something under sixty-eight thousand dollars—a sum surprisingly small to those who are familiar with the cost of such buildings, either in this or other parts of the country.

In connection with the accompanying engraving, which exhibits the style of architecture and external form of the building, we present the following brief account of its dimensions and internal arrangements:

The centre structure is ninety feet in front, by sixty-one in depth, and sixty-two feet high to the square of the roof, the stories being nine, thirteen, twelve, eleven, and ten feet high, in the clear, respectively, counting from the basement up; the highest point of the

centre cupola is one hundred and seven feet above the ground at the base of the building.

The wings are each eighty-three feet long by thirty in width, and fifty feet high, to the square, the stories being the same in height as the corresponding ones of the centre building—they fall partly within and behind the centre building and therefore show but twenty feet each in front.

The portico is thirty feet long by thirty-five feet deep, including the steps, the platform being eleven feet wide and ten feet eight inches high; its columns are twenty-five feet in height, and the entablature six feet, making the total altitude of the portico nearly forty-two feet.

The verandas are ten and a fourth feet in width, and being continued from the ends of the centre building around the wings to a point within two feet of the extremities of the latter, show an external line of one hundred and twenty-one feet and six inches each. Our pupils will therefore have, including the pavements under the verandas, covered walks for exercise during stormy weather, amounting in length to about four hundred and fifty feet.

The entire edifice has a front line of one hundred and thirty feet, exclusive of the verandas, or if these be added, one hundred and fifty feet. If the wings had been extended laterally, instead of being transverse to the centre building, the front line would then have been two hundred and fifty-seven feet. The whole depth of the building, from the front of the portico steps to the extremities of the wings, is one hundred and forty-eight feet.

The entire building, including the portico and verandas, covers an area of thirteen thousand five hundred and fifty-feet, and its cubical contents are seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-seven feet.

The lower or basement story, of the centre building, which shows an external elevation of eleven and a fourth feet, is faced with rustic ashler of free-stone, while the remaining part of the exterior of the edifice is handsomely stuccoed and coursed in imitation of the same material.

The basement story is devoted exclusively to the use of the household department, and contains the dining room, domestics' rooms, bath-rooms, kitchen, laundry, store-rooms, &c.

The first principal story is devoted mostly to the school department, and contains besides the various recitation and music rooms, the girls' work-room, boys' sitting-room, Superintendent's office, library, reception-room, and a pair of rooms for the Teacher of Female Handicraft.

In the second principal story are the Superintendent's and Matron's rooms, teachers' rooms, a couple of dormitories for the youngest pupils, and a large examination room.

The third principal and attic stories, are occupied as dormitories for the pupils.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the rooms are so located and classified, that the operations of the several departments may be carried on without interference with each other: thus, those of the household department are confined to one story, of the school department to another, and so on. The male and female pupils of course occupy different parts of the building, and only meet during the school exercises, the rooms in which these take place being central.

The building is well ventilated throughout, by means of flues constructed for the purpose, which discharge the vitiated air into the space under the roof, whence it is carried off through large shafts ascending the interior of the cupolas, and through their roofs, the outlets of said shafts being protected by stationary-cowls. Each of the flues mentioned, is supplied with two regis ters for regulating the escape of the air—one near the ceiling of the room, for summer ventilation, and the other near the floor, for winter use.

The warming of such a building in a safe, healthful, and economical manner, being deemed a matter of the highest importance, your committee took it early into consideration, and made their arrangements accordingly. Having satisfied themselves in the beginning, that the ordinary plan of a fire in each apartment, whether in stoves, grates, or open fire-places, would be neither safe nor economical under the circumstances, they had the building so constructed, that either of the prevailing systems of warming by means of rarified air might be readily applied; and in order to ascertain, as far as possible without actual experiment, the relative merits of these, one of their number was deputed to visit the Eastern cities during the last winter, for the purpose of investi-

gating the subject, and inspecting the various kinds of apparatus now in use in public or other large buildings. In the course of this trip, many heating appliances were examined, and the result of the information thus elicited was, a conviction that, of the three systems in vogue, to-wit: the common hot-air furnace, the steam apparatus and the mild hot-water apparatus, the last named was best adapted to our Institute, all things considered.

The hot-air furnace, even in its most approved forms, was found to be objectionable for buildings occupied night and day, as ours is, with little or no occasion for its inmates to go abroad into the open air, on account of its liability to emit smoke or gas, and otherwise to deteriorate the atmosphere, by robbing it of its healthful properties. It is a well known fact, that the air when brought in contact with highly heated surfaces, is robbed of its natural moisture, and chemically disorganised. This radical change in its character is not only prejudicial to health, but also destructive to the furniture and inside carpentry of a building.

The steam apparatus was found to be free from the foregoing objections when used with a moderate pressure of steam, and to possess many advantages for the warming of large buildings under peculiar circumstances; for example, when steam is required for the driving of machinery, as it can be used without additional expense for heating purposes after passing through the engine, or where it is desirable to have the fire at a considerable distance from the apartments to be warmed. It is, however, quite complicated in construction, and therefore requires the constant attention of an intelligent engineer. These circumstances render the system too expensive for adoption with propriety, into our establishment.

The mild hot-water apparatus while it was free also from the objections urged against the common furnace, was much more simple in form, and therefore less costly than that in which steam was used. Its simplicity too was thought to be a recommendation, as it could be readily managed by any person of ordinary intelligence.

In view of the advantages set forth above, it was decided to adopt the last named system for the warming of our Institute, and the necessary fixtures are now in progress of construction. We have not, of course, been able to fully test its efficiency as yet, but have reason to believe that it will meet our highest wishes. Its first cost exceeds somewhat, that of the first mentioned system, but we flatter ourselves that its greater durability will more than compensate for the difference; but even should this not be the case, its superiority is doubtless a sufficient reason for its adoption.

The form of our apparatus differs in several respects, from any other of the kind now in use, and it is thought to possess material advantages therefrom. The principle however is the same as that of all others, and may be understood from the following brief description:

The principal parts of the apparatus are an upright boiler, for the heating of the water, and a quantity of tubing for its distribution and return. The pipes are divided into two systems, one for either side of the boiler, and are so arranged in their connection with the latter, that they proceed in several tiers from its sides, near the top, and extend in opposite directions to a distance of some thirty feet, where they bend downwards in a curve, and return to the boiler, entering it near the bottom, on the sides from which they severally started. The pipes are slightly inclined downwards, in their passage from, and return to, the boiler. A small tube for the filling of the apparatus with water, and another in the top of the boiler for the escape of the air, comprise its only remaining essentials.

The principle involved in the working of this apparatus, is the same as that which causes the phenomenon of ebullition in a tea kettle or other vessel placed over the fire; i. e., the whole being filled with water, pipes and all, the particles of fluid, as they become heated, and consequently expanded, rise to the top of the boiler, and, as other particles, flow from the lower extremities of the pipes to supply their places, the former are drawn into the upper extremities to fill the resulting void. A circulation is thus established, whose velocity is proportionate to the amount of heat applied.

The apparatus is so placed in a long narrow chamber in the cellar, as to render the boiler accessible from an adjoining room, for the purpose of keeping up the fire. Said chamber has an arched ceiling, from which a number of flues are carried to the different apartments to be warmed. There are also openings through the side walls into the chamber near the bottom, for the ingress of fresh air.

So soon as the fire is made under the boiler, the water begins to circulate in the pipes, giving out in its passage the heat which it receives from the fire, and thereby warming the air in the chamber, which consequently rises through the flues into the rooms, diffusing through them a genial warmth, more resembling the balmy breath of spring, than the arid simoom of the furnace or air tight stove.

We have three of the above described apparatuses, one under each wing, and a larger one under the centre building. They will consume but little water, and are so connected with the plumbing arrangements of the building, that they will regulate themselves in the matter of supply; and inasmuch as the air tubes will always be left open, they are perfectly free from any liability to explosion.

To meet the wants of the household department, we have endeavored to introduce every essential convenience, that could be obtained from a reasonable expenditure of means, and flatter ourselves, that our bathing, laundry, hospital, and cooking arrangements, are very complete. The first of these embrace ample cisterns for the saving of rain water, and all the necessary appliances for immersion and shower bathing, whether warm or cold. The laundry is provided with a simple steam apparatus for heating water and boiling the clothes, and also for drying the latter during bad weather, the same apparatus being also employed to heat water for bathing and other purposes. The hospitals have attached to each, a separate bath room and water closet for the use of the sick, -and the kitchen is fitted up with an improved cooking-range, among other conveniences, to which is attached a simple contrivance for heating water in one of the hospital bath rooms, two stories above, whereby a constant supply of warm water may be always on hand in the upper part of the building, without an additional fire.

For supplying the above mentioned appliances as well as the heating apparatus, with soft water, there is placed in the attic of each wing a large wooden cistern, lined with lead, from which pipes are carried to the various parts of the building in which these fixtures are located.

The Institute grounds embrace two squares of the city plat, or about eight acres, forming a rectangular lot four hundred and twenty feet in front, by eight hundred and forty feet in depth. The building is located near the centre of the front half of said lot, one hundred and forty-five feet from each of the three streets bounding it on the front and sides.

The front grounds are to be inclosed with a neat iron fence, and tasefully ornamented with shrubbery. For the construction of the fence, a very favorable contract has already been entered into, and it will be put up as early in the spring as the necessary grading can be accomplished.

The first cost of such a fence, will of course be considerably more than that of a wooden one; but, on account of its greater durability, to say nothing of the appearance, your committee judged its adoption to be most compatible with the principles of true

economy.

On either side of the building, a yard will be enclosed, and laid off in graveled walks, for the use of the pupils as play-grounds, while the grounds directly in the rear of the building, will be reserved and appropriately arranged for the use of the household de-

partment.

On the rear line of the boys' play-ground, is located their workshop, a substantial brick building, sixty-two by forty feet in area, and three stories high. The first two stories are divided into commodious work-rooms, a large store room for manufactured articles, a sitting room for the workmen, and an office for the master mechanic. The third story contains nine small, but pleasant, well ventilated lodging rooms for the use of the workmen. This building is warmed by one of Chilson's improved furnaces, an apparatus which is thought to be the best of its class.

SIGNED:

JAMES M. RAY, Building Com. GEORGE W. MEARS, WM. H. CHURCHMAN,

Indianapolis, Dec. 1, 1852.

#### APPENDIX B.

### SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

Gentlemen: -It has frequently been urged of late, by the Superintendents of some of the other institutions for the Blind, that our annual communications should contain more discussion of topics of general interest, connected with our common profession, and fewer details of the condition and progress of the several establishments from which they issue. Now I would not be thought to underrate the value of these discussions as a means of developing the true principles of education, applied to the peculiar objects of our care and instruction; yet I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion, that the primary design of the reports of any institution, should be to lay before its friends and supporters, a full and faithful history of its progress in the work assigned it, a strict account of the disbursement of its funds, and a clear exhibit of its future requirements, together with such suggestions, having direct reference to its own future policy, as may be deemed important. Whatever is inserted more than this, must be considered as incidental only to the main object, and written under the supposition that our communications may be read by our co-laborers in other parts of the country. We write ostensibly for the information of our patrons. those who are immediately interested in the management and success of our respective charges, and not for the edification of each other as teachers. Why then should we tax the former with the reading of what is especially designed for the latter? It is to our patrons that we are responsible, and it clearly becomes our duty to

render to them a faithful account of our stewardship. This is what they expect of us, and it is this that would most interest them. Nor need the exchange of this kind of reports be by any means useless; for surely we may gain as much practical knowledge from a comparison of our plans and results as from speculative discussions, though the latter may be the more entertaining to us.

But these discussions and interchanges of sentiment are highly important in themselves, as before admitted, and should by all means be encouraged by every one who deems himself a friend to the advancement of the interests of education. It is thought practicable however, to find a more appropriate medium for them than the annual reports of our institutions. In these days of conventions and periodicals, why may not we, as well as our coadjutors in the Deaf-Mute department of instruction, have our annual or biennial meetings, and our "Annals of the Blind?" Institutions for the Blind are springing up in all parts of the country, and our cause is fast becoming recognized as one of its permanent educational interests. Is it not high time therefore, that we should effect some such organization, and thus avail ourselves of each other's experience and observation? Concert of action in this, as in every other work, must prove highly advantageous to all concerned. These conventions would be found a valuable source of improvement, not only to those in attendance, but, through their published reports, to others also who might not find it practicable to participate in their proceedings. The proposed periodical too, might be made a common vehicle of communication for our sentiments, in the form of essays, reviews, discussions, etc.; and its columns being open to all, would afford to others, as well as to those of us whose duty it is to write official reports, an opportunity of contributing their views and experience, to the general fund of information-It is worthy of consideration moreover, that in either of the methods of communication spoken of, there would be found a much freer scope than in the prescribed limits of a formal report.

Should the necessary expense of sustaining these means of improvement, be found too burthensome to be borne by the members of the profession personally, it would undoubtedly be deemed a legitimate and profitable object of expenditure on the part of the several institutions represented.

Since the presentation of our last annual report, no important

change has taken place in the organization or management of the Institute, save that arising out of the resignation of Mrs. M. G. Demoss as Matron, on the first of April intervening, and the recent appointment of Mrs. C. B. Sisson of St. Joseph county in this State, as her successor. During the part of the session following Mrs. D.'s resignation, the duties of her post were voluntarily assumed, and acceptably discharged, by our female teacher, her's being delegated for the time, to another member of the household.

Up to the commencement of the current year of the Institute, we have, from several circumstances, been under the necessity of dividing the duties of the Matron, and devolving a part of them upon another officer,—thus operating under what we deem an imperfect system; but in our future conduct of affairs, we will be able I trust to concentrate these duties in the proper office, and thereby carry out the true principles of our organization, viz: to make it as much like that of a well ordered private family as the nature of the case will permit.

The true position of the Matron of an institution like ours, is, as her title indicates, that of the female head of the establishment. Co-operating with the Superintendent in the management of its domestic economy, and bearing a maternal relation to the pupils, her sphere yields to none other in importance. "It is not the mere administration of household affairs—what the little ones shall eat—what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed, that is to form the scope of her duties; these are minor necessities of her position.

She must labor with the mind, the will and the affections of her charge. She must throw around them the influences of a mother's care, a mother's gentle discipline, a mother's constant watchfulness, a mother's unfailing, undying love. It is to her to pardon while she reproves, to lure back the little wanderer by the certainty of affectionate reception, and not to startle him from the precipice of error over which he may be leaning."

Such being the nature and importance of the office referred to, it behooves you to look well to the qualifications of the incumbent. Energy and decision of character, amiability of disposition, experience as a housekeeper and nurse, a good degree of intellectua cultivation, and above all, devoted piety, are important prerequisites; and no one should be thought of for the post, who does not

possess all of them in an eminent degree. It is presumed, therefore, that the lady whom you have elected to this responsible station is in every way qualified for the duties; and we have reason to hope from our experience with her thus far, together with the high character she bears among those who are best acquainted with her, that such is really the case.

With regard to the other officers of the Institute, those who are associated with me as instructors in the school and industrial departments, I need only say, that another year's experience has but served to increase my oft expressed confidence in them, as zealous and faithful coadjutors in this most useful and interesting field of labor. If our school has made any progress during the last year,—and I trust you will agree that it has,—it has been mainly through their well directed efforts; for my own time, as you are aware, has been mostly employed in matters pertaining to the erection and fitting up of our main building.

At the date of our last report, there were forty-eight pupils connected with the school and work department. Since then, three others have been admitted, making the entire number for the year,

Of those whose names were reported in our catalogue of last year, nine have ceased their connection with us, viz: Eliza Kinnear, daughter of John Kinnear of Jefferson county, having returned to her home some time previously, on account of ill health arising from pulmonary consumption, departed this life in January last She was one of our earliest pupils, and had won for herself the confidence and esteem of all her associates, whether officers or pupils.

John Byrkit of Henry county, Albertus Taylor of Fountain county, William E. Read of Ohio county, and Benjamin Morrow of Montgomery county, remained away for a considerable length of time after the commencement of last session, without assigning any reason for so doing, and thereby forfeited their places as pupils.

William H. Young of Jackson county, and Isaac M. Easly of Montgomery county, have removed with their parents to the State of Iowa.

James O. Johnson of Wayne county, and Isaac Teavault of Knox county, returned to their homes with a view of establishing themselves in the business of broom making. As they left before

perfecting themselves in this art, we were unable to give them an honorable discharge.

Of the eight pupils last named, there was not one who was with us long enough to complete his course of instruction. They have all therefore, robbed themselves of a great part of the benefits to be derived from the Institute. But while this is a source of regret to us, we are nevertheless gratified with the knowledge, that even their limited stay has been in an eminent degree useful to them.

You will observe that the number of new pupils reported is unusually small. This, you will of course understand to be attributable to the fact, that our session for this year has not yet commenced, the principal increase being always at the beginning of the session, a month before the issuing of our annual report. Had we been able to open at the usual time in our new building, as was expected at the close of the last session, we would have had a much larger school than ever before; for our increased accommodations would have enabled us to receive many, for whom there has not heretofore been room. We hope however to send for our pupils and re-commence operations some time in the month of December; when, unless some may be deterred from coming by the inclemency of the season, we may expect some addition to our former number.

Could we have anticipated so much delay in the completion of the main building, it might have been better on some account to retain our temporary structures upon the premises, and commence at the usual time under our old arrangements; but in so doing, we would have been obliged to postpone still further, the occupancy of the new building; for the temporary ones would have prevented for the time being, the construction of our out-door improvements. So that, all things considered, we feel that we have done better to remove them even though it has been at the expense of a part of our school session.

Now that we have an immediate prospect of ample accommodations for all the blind children of the State, it becomes our imperative duty to use every exertion to bring them within the walls of the Institute; and I beg leave therefore to again call your attention to a suggestion contained in my fourth annual report, viz: "That you recommend to the General Assembly the enactment of a law, making it the annual duty of the appropriate county

officers, to return to the Auditor of State, the name, age, postoffice address, and, in case of minors, the names of the parents or
guardians of each blind person in the State, including all who do
not possess sufficient sight to enable them to read and write in the
ordinary manner. And, in order to insure accuracy they should
be required to make inquiry at every house in the State. This
would add but little to the duties of these officers, while it would
render us invaluable aid in carrying out the objects of the
Institute."

Our Institute must of course fail to accomplish its beneficent designs, unless we can procure the attendance of those for whose benefit it has been established, and it has been clearly demonstrated by our own experience, as well as by that of others who have engaged in this work, that the parents of our blind children, above all others, must be labored with directly and individually, if we would induce them to part with their unfortunate offspring, even temporarily, for the purposes of education. But I need not repeat here, what has been already said on former occasions. Suffice it to say, that the effect of the proposed law, if efficiently carried out, would be to aid us very materially in directing our efforts to the right source. It is proposed to travel somewhat extensively next season in quest of pupils, but we must know where to go to find them.

In taking a retrospective view of the history of our charge through the year just closed, I find nothing of a sufficiently marked character to require special notice. It has been unostentatiously pursuing "the even tenor of its way," dispensing happiness to its grateful inmates, by pouring in upon their eager souls, the renovating light of moral and intellectual truth, and by teaching their ever busy hands to ply some useful art—thus raising them from despondency, and making them feel that they too, have been created for a higher destiny than to eat the bread of idleness and dependence. Oh! what rapture thrills the heart of the hitherto helpless child of misfortune, when first he discovers his ability to trace for himself, the lines of divine revelation, to wander over the beautiful fields of science and literature, hand in hand with his seeing brother, and to gain his daily bread by his own awakened energies.

Of all the blessings vouchsafed to us by a merciful Providence

during the past year, there is none that calls for a greater degree of gratitude, than that of the almost perfect health enjoyed by our numerous household. Of this, perhaps the most striking evidence I can give you, may be found in the unprecedentedly small expenditure for medicine and medical services. Such immunity from sickness is the more remarkable, when we consider the crowded state of our apartments, together with the many other inconveniences to which we have been necessarily subjected in our temporary home.

In the school department, the usual routine has been followed with about the same results as in former years. Most of the scholars have attended all or a part of the classes, while the remainder have devoted their entire time to the acquisition of trades. Those who do not engage in all of the school studies, of course spend the more time in the shops; for it is one of our fundamental rules, to keep all usefully employed during the hours set apart for study and labor.

Feeling as we do, the great need of embossed books for the use of our pupils, we have procured a small font of appropriate types, for the purpose of trying whether we can, through the medium of one of our city presses, supply at least ourselves with an occasional work, and thus add to the school department, one more means of facilitating the progress of the classes. We have as yet done but little, but feel no doubt of the success of the experiment. A small specimen is herewith submitted for your inspection. We think it compares favorably with printing done on any press constructed for the purpose.

The Work Department still continues to receive its wonted share of our attention, and shows results quite as encouraging as in former years. A statement of its business operations is appended hereto, together with a tabular exhibit of the work done during the year. By the former it will be seen that the credit side of the account is three thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and eighty-one cents, while the debits are only three thousand and eighty dollars, leaving a balance of three hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-one cents in favor of the department.

It will also be seen, that the amount of wares on hand is less than usual. This result has been brought about by sending some of our goods abroad, to be sold on commission. They have realized us

less than our usual prices in this way, but we have judged this course to be better than retaining them on hand to deteriorate, particularly as many of the articles thus disposed of were of inferior quality, being the product of mere beginners. The willow work however has all been sold at home, and at our usual prices; indeed we have not been able of, late to supply the increasing demand for these wares. It is proposed therefore to extend our operations in this business during the coming current year; for unless we do so, we cannot hope to retain our customers, and prevent importation from other places.

The following is a statement of the business of the work department from the opening of the Institute to the present date, exclusive of the salaries of the master mechanic, and teacher of

female handicraft:

Amount received for manufactured articles  Value of stock on hand and debts	\$4,629 90 2,575 23
the said that produced by the court of the court of the said and the said and the said and the said and the said	\$7,205 13
Deduct amount expended for stock, labor and in- struction	\$5,753 02
	\$1,452 11

At the recent State Fair, held in our city, we placed on exhibition a small assortment of our manufactured articles, and had the satisfaction of being awarded some four diplomas, besides a couple of premiums. This will prove quite a source of encouragement to our pupils, and serve, it is hoped, as an incentive to them to persevere

in their efforts to acquire skill in their respective trades.

Taking it for granted that we have fully established the fact of our workmen being able to compete with other mechanics in the quality of their work, we confidently ask your zealous co-operation with us, in our endeavors to find a market for the productions of our shops; for judging from the experience of other and older institutions, the want of a market is the great difficulty to be apprehended. This is the more needful now, as we expect to manufacture in future, more largely than heretofore.

We wish it kept always before the public mind however, that in soliciting their patronage, we do not expect to put a fictitious value upon our goods for the sake of charity. We aim to charge no more for them than the market price of articles of the same quality made elsewhere. All we ask, is a fair trial of our goods and we feel assured of success.

Our business is as yet too limited to induce the right kind of man to take the shops and conduct them as an individual enterprise, according to the plan heretofore proposed; but we are about to introduce the principle of self-interest with some of our older pupils who are nearly prepared to leave. Our plan is to pay them by the piece for their work, according to a fair scale of prices, and charge them with their boarding at about what it costs us. We hope by this means, to give them both dexterity and skill in their trades; for, first, their pay will be in proportion to the work done, and secondly, they will receive nothing for imperfect work, and even be charged tor materials carelessly spoiled. Of course, none but those who shall have attained to a tolerable degree of proficiency will be thus employed.

In adopting the above plan with them, we are actuated by a desire to render our workmen as competent as may be, before they shall undertake their own support. We believe too, that it is about the most efficacious way to overcome the difficulty complained of in our last report; i. e., the liability of pupils to leave before becoming skillful mechanics; for by giving them an opportunity to gratify their ambition to do for themselves, we remove the main inducement to leave prematurely.

We still keep up the system of over-work with some of our pupils not quite so far advanced as those referred to above, and find it also quite an efficient means of improvement; besides which, several are able wholly, and others in part, to clothe themselves with the proceeds of their extra labor. This is particularly true of the female pupils, to whom we furnish materials for fancy work at cost prices, aiding them at the same time when necessary, in the sale of their manufactured articles.

Unless we shall be too vigorously opposed by the difficulty of disposing of our manufactured articles, it will be a part of our ultimate plan to offer permanent employment to such of our graduate pupils, as may find it conducive to their interests to remain in our shops. This is done in some form or other, by all of the eastern institutions, and it is considered an essential feature

of any successful plan for the permanent elevation of the blind to independence.

The providing of some of our scholars with an available means of self-maintenance, though it is the most prominent reason for sustaining the department under review, is by no means the only one. It also offers to those who may never find it necessary to ply any mechanical art, a pleasing and healthful recreation from the tedium of constant intellectual exercise; and so convinced are we of its importance in this respect, that we make it imperative with all, to spend a portion of the time at manual labor of some kind. Indeed, were we to omit this, we should lose the aid of an exceedingly valuable auxiliary in the development of their physical powers, and fail in a great measure to carry out one of the leading features of our scheme of education.

In the domestic department, the usual care and attention have been bestowed upon the pupils by those concerned, and nothing within our power has been left undone, I think, that would seem in any way calculated to promote their physical comfort, whether in sickness or in health. We have not been able however, as you well know, to have in our temporary buildings, those conveniences and appliances which are so necessary to the judicious and systematic management of the household affairs of such an establishment, and which we hope to possess in future, when this, together with the other departments, shall be more fully organized.

In all of my recommendations to your board from time to time, relating to the fitting up and furnishing of our permanent buildings, and to the future management of the Institute, I have been actuated by an ambitious desire to make ours such that it will in all respects compare favorably with any other institution of the kind; and I have accordingly sought in carrying out the instructions and exercising the powers received from you, to avail myself of every practicable means to effect this desirable end. It was for this that I solicited and obtained leave of absence during a part of last winter, in order to visit some of our sister institutions in other parts of the country; for I well knew that it would be far wiser to profit by the experience of others, than to waste our time and means in groping our way unaided by the light which such experience would throw upon our path. I have felt it a duty as well as a pleasure to pursue this course, because I knew it to be

the desire of yourselves, as well as the General Assembly and the people at large, that our institute, inasmuch as it is established upon a permanent basis, should be second to no other in any of the means employed for the carrying out of the objects contemplated in its charter.

During the absence alluded to in the preceding paragraph, I visited the institutions of New England, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and subsequently, those of Ohio and Kentucky. In all of these, I received from the officers every desirable attention, and many facilities for the furtherance of my object; I beg leave therefore, to tender through you, my sincere thanks for their kind offices, and acknowledgment of the many valuable suggestions derived from an inspection of their respective establishments.

Subjoined hereto, is a list of the various papers and periodicals which are sent gratuitously to us, and for which the thanks of the Institute are due the publishers.

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Respectfully submitted:

W. H. CHURCHMAN,

Superintendent.

Indianapolis, December 1, 1852.

#### LIST OF PAPERS

#### SENT GRATUITOUSLY TO THE INSTITUTE.

INDIANA STATE JOURNAL, (daily.) INDIANA STATE SENTINEL, (daily.) INDIANA STATESMAN. LOCOMOTIVE. CHRISTIAN RECORD. TEMPERANCE CHART. ST. JOSEPH VALLEY REGISTER. DEMOCRATIC PHAROS. VINCENNES GAZETTE. RICHMOND PALLADIUM. NEW ALBANY LEDGER. MONTGOMERY JOURNAL. RISING SUN HERALD and MIRROR. FRANKLIN DEMOCRAT. MADISON COURIER. AMERICAN EAGLE. MIAMI COUNTY SENTINEL. LAFAYETTE JOURNAL. MUNCIE CRESSET. DEMOCRATIC REGISTER. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. WHITE RIVER STANDARD. PRACTICAL OBSERVER. VERNON WHIG BANNER. TRUE WHIG. BOONE COUNTY PIONEER.

### APPENDIX TO SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

### CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

Vo.	NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	WHEN	ADMITTED.	CAUSE OF BLINDNESS.
1	Aaron Gyger	Lawrence county	October	1, 1847	Scarlet Fever.
2	Nelson W. Richhart,		October	1, 1847,	Congenital
3	Susana E. Richhart	do. do.	October		Congenital.
4	John M. Richhart	do. do.	October		Congenital.
5	Albertus Taylor, (left.)	Fountain county	October	1 1047	Conganit-1
6	John Byrkit. (left.)	Henry county	October	1 1047	Communitat
7					Congenital.
8					
9	Eliza Kinnear, (left,)	Jefferson county	October	6 1047	Accident.
0	William E. Read, (left,)	Ohio county	October	0, 1847,	Accident.
1	William H. McQuerry	Hancock county	October	7, 1847,	Congenital,
$\hat{2}$	Lawrence D. Taylor	Marshall county	October	7, 1847,	Whooping Coug
3	William T. Fleming	Howard county	October	7, 1847,	inflammation.
4					Fever.
5	Margaret Belches Benjamin Morrow, (left,;	Montgomory county	Novemb	er 25, 1847,	Amaurosis.
6	Eli Denny	Hamilton county.	January	8, 1848,	Cataract.
7	Eli Denny	Owner county	April 1,	1848,	Congenital.
8					Scarlet Fever.
9	Garly Stafford	Union county	October	18, 1848,	Inflammation.
0	Altho A Porton	do. do.	October	18, 1848,	Inflammation.
1	Altha A. Paxton	Henry county	Februar	у 13, 1849,	Accident.
2					Accident.
3					Inflamation.
4					Congenital.
		Decatur county	October	11, 1849	Congenital.
5					Congenital.
	John W. Record				Accident.
7					Congenital.
8					Winter Fever.
9					T C
0					Amanrosis.
1	James Jackson	Switzerland county	October	7. 1850	Congenital.
2					Congenital.
3					Congenital.
4					Inflammation.
5					Scarlet Fever.
6					Congenital.
7					Congenital.
8					Congenital.
9	Mary J. Reineking	Floyd county	Novemb	23, 1030	Congenital.
0					
1					Congenital.
2					Congenital.
3	John W. Davidson	Sullivan county	October	1851,	Inflammation.
4	Amanda C. Davidson	Sullivan county	October	0, 1851,	Congenital.
5					Congenital.
6	Emily J. Cole	Switzerland county	October	7, 1851,	Congenital.
7					Inflammation.
8	Hannah Burkit	Elkhart country	Novemb	er 4, 1851,	Amaurosis.
9	Hannah Burkit	Johnson county	Novemb	er 20, 1851,	Inflammation.
0	Aaron Boyer	Wayne county	Decembe	er 2, 1851,	Congenital.
1	Aaron Boyer Benjamin Hoover	Figher county	May 2, 1	852,	Inflammation.
3	1-0-0	Biknart county	June 8,	1852,	Scarlet Fever.

### APPENDIX TO SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

List of articles manufactured from Nov. 1, 1851, to Dec. 1, 1852.

No.	ARTICLES. VALUE.
	BRUSHES.
100	See the second of the second o
102	Hair brushes
343	Flesh brushes
14 48	
439	Clothes brushes
23	Hat and cloth brushes
118	Clamp comb brushes
244	Hand scrub brushes
1,331	
	WILLOW WORK.
48	Wagons
181	Market haskets
89	School baskets
15	Sewing baskets
18	Clothes baskets
2	Reticules
353	
	BROOMS.
24	Whisks
4,147	Sweeping brooms
4,171	
7,111	WEAVING.
150	Yards carpeting
6	Door mats
156	FANCY WORK.
750	Bead toy baskets
55	
42	Bead toy goblets
9	Bead toy chairs Bead necklaces.
52	Chair tidies
6	Pairs of hose
8	Zephyr lamp mats
4 2	Zephyr comforts
24	Pairs armlets
24	Watch cases
3	Pen wipers
957	SEWING.
100	Napkins
100	Napkins
19	Dhasta 2010
15	Ammong
7 5	Table cloths
	A GUIC CLOUDS
9	Total value of articles manufactured

## APPENDIX TO SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Statement of the business of the Work Department from Nov. 1, 1851, to Dec. 1, 1852.

		-	
BRUSHES.	DR.	CR.	
mount received for brushes during the year		\$250 49 264 18 226 46 453 06	
alue of material on hand.	\$105 91 287 87	1,194 19	
aduct value of cents due from last year	240 00 195 34 87 51	916 63	
WILLOW WORK.	ALVERTAGE OF		277 56
mount received for wares during the yearalue of debts due for wares		594 67 64 25 5 30	
alue of material on hand		772 22	
educt value of debts due from last year educt value of wares on hand from last year educt value of material on hand from last year educt amount expended for material. educt amount expended for labor.		738 12	2. 76% 2. 76% 2. 72% 5. 39% 6. 39% 8. 76%
BROOMS.	T WA PARET	730 10	34 10
mount received for brooms during the year		. 199 56 . 435 25 . 37 50 . 292 60	
a la de la of dobte due from last year	24 31	964 91	
leduct value of brooms on hand from last year. leduct value of brooms on hand from last year. leduct value of material on hand from last year. leduct amount expended for material. leduct amount expended for labor.	349 50 387 70		
WEAVING.	982 17		
Amount received for carpeting and mats		56 27 7 70 79 68	
Deduct value of debts due from last year		143 65	
Deduct value of material on hand from last year	72 51	136 86	6 79
GIRLS' WORK.	Contract of the same		
Amount received for Girls' work during the yearValue of work on handValue of material on hand		249 06 29 30 98 48	
		376 84	
Deduct value of work on hand from last year  Deduct value of material on hand from last year		-	70 62
Deduct amount expended for material			£389 07
Deduct amount expended for material  Deduct deficit in Broom Department			. 17 26

### APPENDIX C.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

S. W. Norris, Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind,

#### DR.

DE RENEEN		DIV.	En Plant on took		
\$190 49	\$2,000 00 3,000 00 2,681 74 3,537 37	and at last annual reportunt of loan from Sinking Fuudunt of loan from Sinking Fundunt of loan from Sinking Fundunt of loan from Sinking Fund	cash on account cash on accoun	To ca To ca To ca	1851. Nov. 19 Dec. 8 Dec. 30 1852.
	1,555 56	of loan from Sinking Fund	cash balance	To ca	Jan. 7 Feb. 20
	12,774 67				
10.010 5.1	2,462 09	accounted for in last report in anticipa- ove loan			
10,312 58 1,305 64 2,000 00 4,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00 5,000 00		from State Treasurer. from G. Ditz for frame building. for old stable frame. from State Treasurer. from State Treasurer. from State Treasurer. from State Treasurer.	cash received cash received cash received cash received cash received cash received	To ca To ca To ca To ca To ca	Feb. 7 Mar. 2 Mar. 19 May 8 May 31 July 6 Sept. 3 Sept. 6 Oct. 2 Oct. 6 Nov. 6 Nov. 27
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		The second second		St. St.	
\$52,873 71				2	
\$32,073 71				S. T. Carlot	

### APPENDIX C.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued.

Vov. 5,	1851	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute		\$300 00
ec. 8,		Poid W A Bradshaw for freight on sundries and cement		43.20
do	do	Daid Green & Waters for bricks on account		424 98
do	do	Daid Dradley & Warns for carnenter work on account.		200 00
do	do			37 50
do	do	Paid Kreglo & Ketcham for lumber	********	142 48
do	do	Daid M Snider for work material		114 40
do	do	Paid Hassleman, Vinton & Co. for castings, on account Paid Little, Drum & Anderson for freight on wil. wagon wheels,		500 00
do	do	Paid Little. Drum & Anderson for freight on wil. wagon wheels, .		9 87
do	do	Poid Durham & Talkington for brick work on account		1,200 00
do	do	Paid Bradley & Karns for carnenter work on occount		300 00
do	do	Poid C. Saunders for plastering cornice, etc	*******	39 50
do	do			75 00
do	do	Daid Noble & Pratt for inspecting and drying lumber		65 41
do	do	Paid H. & I. Railroad for freight on building material Paid H. S. Kellogg for wrought from hardware, &c		32 8
do	do	Paid H. S. Kellogg for wrought iron, hardware, &c		364 93
do	do			28 5
do	do	Paid W Dunn for roofing on account.		60 0
do	do	Paid sundry carpenters for work on main building:		
wo	-40	John Gingrich	\$40 25	
		Michael Cronan	34 50	
	1	E. H. Roberts	34 87	
	+	A. H. Bratt	34 50	
		Coorea Piliott	2 05	
		E. H. Hosford.	8 60	
	0.3.3		8 59	
		J. Peterson W. McKinney	36 00	
		W. McKinney	34 12	
		T. W. Gilleland	38 35	
		Wm. Goble	12 75	
		A. W. Beal	12 91	
		P. Lee	34 50	
				331 9
ecemi	ber 8	Paid building committee for sundry expenses		17 2
do	do	Paid James Delzell for lumber		15 0
do	do	Paid Greer & Waters for bricks, on account		88
do	do	Paid Brice & Norris balance for wood		75 0
do	do	Paid Benjamin Cord for carpenter work,		4 1
do	do	Paid Kirland & Fitzgibbons for freight on capitols		13 1
do	do	Paid Brown & McCov for lumber on account		100 0
do	do	Paid A. L. Burkhart for painting, on account		49 8
do	do	Paid A. & B. F. Haugh for iron work for building, on account		235 0
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute		300 0
	, 1852			53 1
do	do	Paid Bradley & Karns for carpenter work on account		250 (
do	do	Paid Durham & Talkington for brick work, on account Paid Bradley & Karns for carpenter work, on account		12 0
do	do	Paid Bradley & Karns for carpenter work, on account		158 9
do	do	Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on account		575 (
do	do	The state of the s	ASS 6 14 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37 (
do	do	Paid A. Graydon for wheel barrow and sundry hardware.  Paid A. W. Anderson for capitals, &c., for cupolas.  Paid W. H. Churchman for 1 qr. salary on account.  Paid B. M. Fay for 1 qr. salary on account.  Paid S. Newell for 1 qr. salary on account.  Paid S. McGiffin for 1 qr. salary.  Paid E. M. Curtis for 1 qr. salary.		443 (
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for 1 gr. salary on account		200 (
do	do	Paid B. M. Fay for 1 gr. salary on account		175 (
do	do	Paid L. S. Newell for 1 or, salary on account		175 (
do	do	Paid S. McGiffin for 1 or, salary		75 (
do	do	Paid E. M. Curtis for 1 or. salary on account		62 5
do	do	Paid M. G. Demoss for I qr. salary		62 5
	do	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:		
do	uo	Wm. McKinney	\$8 75	
	100	P. Lee	23 25	
	3	Michael Cronan	23 25	
	981	E. H. Roberts	15 00	
		A. H. Pratt.	17 25	630
		Samuel Grass	1 37	600
		John Gingrich	42 00	100
		T. W. Gilleland	40 00	100
		T. D. Peterson	31 50	49
		1. 1/. 1 01010011	D. 00	and the second second

### TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

-			1	
Jan. 1,	1850	Paid A. Wallace for hardware. Paid Brown & McVey for balance for lumber. Paid Wm. Dunn for roofing, on account. Paid wm. Dunn for roofing, on account. Paid Wm. Dunn for roofing, on account. Paid Wm. Sheets for use of Masonic Hall for exhibition. Paid W. H. Churchman, advanced for pupils' clothing. Paid W. H. Churchman, for current expenses of Institution, Paid W. H. Churchman, for current expenses of Institution, Paid R. R. Underhill for castings for furnace. Paid Noble & Pratt for sundry work and lumber. Paid L. S. Newell for musical instruments. Paid Johnson & Hoefgins for lumber on account. Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for pine lumber. Paid Bradley & Karns balance for carpenter work. Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institution. Paid I. C. Bauersacks for work material. Paid Siter, Price & Co. for dry goods. Paid A. Fiot for music. Paid A. Fiot for music. Paid A. Fiot for music. Paid Branch Bank for exchange on remittance to Philadelphia		\$39 90
do ,	do	Paid Brown & McVey for balance for lumber		389 20
do	do	Paid Wm. Dunn for roofing, on account		69 00
do	do	Paid building committee for sundry expenses		16 35 300 00
do	do	Paid Wm. Dunn for roofing, on account.		20 00
do	do	Paid Wm. Sheets for use of Masonic Hall for exhibition		100 00
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman, advanced for pupils clothing		300 00
do	do	Paid P R Underhill for castings for furnace		20 71
Mar. 17	do	Paid Noble & Pratt for sundry work and lumber		192 95
do	do	Paid L. S. Newell for musical instruments		32 00
do	do	Paid Johnson & Hoefgins for lumber on account		300 00
do	do	Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for pine lumber		26 00 305 64
do	do	Paid Greer & Waters for bricks, on account		1,000 00
do	do	Paid Bradley & Karns balance for carpenter work		400 00
do	do	Paid I. C. Rauersacks for work material		13 38
do	do	Paid Siter, Price & Co. for dry goods		24 21
do	do	Paid J. Mustin for work material		27 56
do	do	Paid A. Fiot for music	*******	32 82
do	do	Paid W. Geisse & Sons for work material		61 22 1 97
do	do	Paid Branch Bank for exchange on remittance to Philadelphia		261 09
do	do	Paid A. J. Alexander for Window sash		16 10
do	do	Paid Iohnson & Hoefgins for lumber on account.		200 00
do	do	Paid defrance bank for exchange on reinitiative to ranacephal Paid M. & railroad for freight on window sash. Paid Mohnson & Hoefgins for lumber, on account. Paid Durham & Talkington balance for brick work.		1,147 52
do	do	Paid Durham & Talkington balance for brick work.  Paid Greer & Waters for bricks, on account.  Paid W. W. Roberts for glass.  Paid Johnson & Hoefgens per order of Greer & Waters, for bricks, on account.  Paid J. Falconer balance for dressed stone work.  Paid Culley & Walker for lumber.  Paid Adams & Co.'s Express for freight on roof material.  Paid C. A. Shepard for steam heater.		666 62
do	do	Paid W. W. Roberts for glass		660 50
do	do	Paid Johnson & Hoefgens per order of Greer & Waters, for		200 00
		bricks, on account		991 22
do	do	Paid J. Falconer balance for diessed stone work		28 06
do	do	Paid Adams & Co.'s Express for freight on roof material		10 00
do	do	Paid G. R. Jackson for iron bedstead.		30 42
do	do	Paid G. R. Jackson for iron bedstead		7 00
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for travelling expenses		121 05 15 90
do	do	Paid P. Guthrie for broom material		57 84
do	do			608 08
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for one quarter's salary, on account		200 00
Mar. 1		Paid L. S. Newell for one quarter's salary		175 00
do	do	Paid B. M. Fay for one quarter's salary		175 00 75 00
do	do	Paid S. McGiffin for one quarter's salary		62 50
do	do	Paid M. G. Demoss for one quarter's salary		62 50
do	do	Paid E. M. Curtis, for one quarter's safaty		33 05
do	do	Paid R. Hodges for cleaning out cellar of building		35 00
do	do	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:		
27 25		John Gingrich	\$115 50	
		Paid andry carpenters for work on building:  John Gingrich T. W. Gilleland. W. P. Humes	100 00	
		W. P. Humes	15 00	160
		E. H. Roberts Hiram Berry	25 81	- 9
		J. D. Peterson	9 00	
		John Wigner	4 50	
				295 62 130 00
	19, 185	Paid Wm. Dunn for roofing, on account.		100 00
do	de	Paid W. H. Churchman, advanced for pupils' clothing		300 00
do	de	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institution		158 34
do May 8		Paid Greer & Waters for bricks, on account		202 50
do	de	Paid A. L. Buckhart for painting		35 25
do	de	Paid Kreglo & Ketcham for lumber		44 70
do	de	Paid Johnson & Hoefgens for lumber, on account		50 00
do	de	Paid Craighead & Browning for oil, paints, &c		123 03 203 12
do	de	Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for nine lumber		71 79
do	de	Paid C. Sannders for plastering cornice		59 50
do				000 00
do	d	Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on account		250 00
do	de	Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on account Paid A. Todd & Son for pine lumber		176 50
do	d			176 50 132 75
do do do	didi	Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on account Paid A. Todd & Son for pine lumber. Paid Mitchell & Grosvenor for painting and glazing. Paid J. H. Vajen for hardware		176 50 132 75 26 05
do do do do	di di di	Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on account Paid A. Todd & Son for pine lumber. Paid Mitchell & Grosvenor for painting and glazing Paid J. H. Vajen for hardware. Paid Kreglo & Ketcham for lumber.		250 00 176 50 132 75 26 05 8 85 16 00
do do do do do	di di di di	Paid Mitchell & Grosvenor for painting and glazing. Paid J. H. Vajen for hardware. Paid Kreglo & Ketcham for lumber. Paid W. A. Bradshaw for freight on lumber, etc. Paid Ruilding Committee for sundry expenses.		26 05 8 85 16 00 13 85
do do do do	di di di	Paid Mitchell & Grosvenor for painting and glazing. Paid J. H. Vajen for hardware. Paid Kreglo & Ketcham for lumber. Paid W. A. Bradshaw for freight on lumber, etc. Paid Building Committee for sundry expenses.		26 05 8 85 16 00 13 85

### TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued.

May 8, 1	1852	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:		
uay o,	1002	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building: John Gingrich T. W. Gilleland. W. P. Humes Hiram Berry. E. H. Roberts	\$76 50	
		T. W. Gilleland	58 12 56 43	
		W. P. Humes	24 50	
	380	F H Poherts	61 50	
	. 62	John Peterson	56 63	
		John Shaw	15 75	
		John Shaw Henry Colestock John Wisner E. Colestock Samuel West.	48 37	- 11-
		John Wisner	5 25 33 75	
		E. Colestock	21 00	
			16 13	
		Taman Daton	4 50	
			3 00	
		J. Wornell	2 25	
	. 50	J. Wornell. Mr. Thompson	4 50	\$488 18
	1050	Dill C Namell for 1 quarter salary on account	77	100 00
May 8,	1852 do	Paid Lames Folconer for stone work, on account		800 00
do	do	Paid Smith and Larne for plastering, on account		500 60
do	do	Paid Noble and Pratt for lumber, sawing, planing, &c		100 50
June 1,		Paid T. Runnels for broom corn		83 78 11 50
do	do	Paid Mathew Hart for mason work		188 75
do	do	Paid L. S. Newell for 1 quarter salary, on account. Paid James Falconer for stone work, on account. Paid Smith and Larue for plastering, on account. Paid Noble and Pratt for lumber, sawing, planing, &c. Paid T. Runnels for broom corn. Paid Mathew Hart for mason work. Paid Mitchell and Grosvenor for painting. Paid sundry carpenters for work on bnilding: John Gingrich.	100	
do	do	tohn Gingrich	48 00	
		John Gingrich.  T. W. Gilleland.  J. Peterson.	31 50	
	1	J. Peterson	36 00	
	190	J. Peterson E. H. Roberts J. Colestock	36 00	
	6.00	J. Colestock	20 25	
		J. Colestock. D. Nichol H. Lathrop C. Thompson	24 00	
		C. Thompson	21 00	
	14	C. I nompson R. M. Mackett. Henry Colestock D. Lang	12 38	
		Henry Colestock	16 50	
		D. Lang	9 00	290 63
T 1	1050	Paid Thomas Borrowman for lead pipes		22 55
June 1	, 1852	Paid Wro Rornett for willow wagon wheels		15 00
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for traveling expenses		24 10
do	do	Paid C. Saunders for plastering, cornice, &c		30 00 25 09
do	do	Paid Blythe and Holland for freight		130 90
do	do	Paid Wm. Dunn balance for rooming, &c		50 00
do	do	Paid W U Churchman for current expenses of Institution		300 00
do	do	Paid Smith and Larue for plastering, on account		500 00
do	do	Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account		150 00
	2, 1852	Paid Garrett, Davis and Co. for plumbing and lightning rods		82 45 33 00
do	do	Paid Durham and Talkington for brick-work		158 44
do	do	Paid J. W. Devenport for broom corn		82 28
do	do	Paid Foresth and Brother for plumbing material		70 00
do	do	Paid Hobart and Robbins for types		33 30
do	do	Paid Weyer and McKee for sundry freights		38 94 394 00
do	do	Paid Sinister for gas pipes and putting up same		50 00
do	do	Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account		1,000 00
do	do	Paid Paker and Williams for cooking range etc.		88 7
do	do	Paid Noble and Pratt for lumber, planing, sawing, &c		184 4
do	de	Paid Smith and Larue for plastering, on account		500 0
do	de	Paid W. H. Churchman for 1 quarter salary, on account		200 0 175 0
do	de	Paid B. M. Fay for I quarter salary, on account		175 0
do	do	Paid L. S. Newell for I quarter salary, on account		75 0
do	do	Paid F. M. Curtis for I quarter salary, on account,		62 5
do	do	Paid M. M. Churchman for 1 quarter salary, on account		62 5
do	do	Paid J Kyle for turning for building		52 2
do	do	Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on heating pipes		17 1
do	do	Paid W. W. Roberts for paints		121 6 36 6
do	do	Paid building committee for sundry expenses		100 0
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman, advanced for pupils clothing		300 0
do	do			194 7
do	do	Paid M. and I. Railroad freight on stone		12 0
	do	Bail T Vonet for stone masonry on account		25 0

### TREASURER'S REPORT .- Continued.

		The state of the s		
July 3,				\$8 00
do	do			
	238.7	John Gingrich	\$48 00	
	1	Henry Colestock	36 00 31 87	The second
		J. Colestock	32 25	
		John Gingrich John Peterson Henry Colestock J. Colestock H. Lathrop	32 25	
		D. Long. B. M. Mathews.	36 00	
		B. M. Mathews	36 00	
	1	R. J. Wells	36 00 18 00	
	7	T. W. Gilleland	1 13	
		J. Wornell. T. W. Gilleland. E. H. Roberts.	7 50	
Can 4	1000			351 00
Sep. 4,		Paid John Dustman for grave stones		35 50
do	do	Paid I W Pelesta for election one horse		125 00
do	do	Paid John Dustman for grave stones. Paid Robson and Lawrence for one horse. Paid I. W. Roberts for plumbing material Paid Virginia Institution for the blind for books. Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on stone, &c. Paid W. H. Churchman for I quarter salary, on account. Paid B. M. Fay for I quarter salary, on account. Paid B. S. Newell balance for I quarter salary, on account. Paid S. McGiffin for I quarter salary, on account. Paid S. McGiffin for I quarter salary, on account. Paid M. M. Churchman for I quarter salary, on account. Paid was developed by the salary should be sufficiently and sundry laborers about building. Paid when the salary should be sufficiently should be suff		548 98
do	do	Paid M, and I. Railroad for freight on stone &c.		60 50
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for I quarter salary, on account.		47 47 200 00
do	do	Paid B. M. Fay for I quarter salary, on account		175 00
do	do	Paid L. S. Newell balance for 1 quarter salary, on account		75 00
do	do	Paid S. McGiffin for 1 quarter salary, on account		75 00
do	do	Paid M. M. Churchman for I quarter salary, on account		62 50
do	do	Paid sundry laborers about building		62 50 42 00
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institution		200 00
do	do	Paid Mitchell and Grosvenor for painting		117 75
do	do	Paid building committee for sundry expenses		11 35
do	do	Paid Weyer and McKee for sundry freights		27 10
do	do	Paid C. A. Jewett for engravings		25 00
do	do	Paid H S Kellogg for Hardware Iron &count		500 00
do	do	Paid Kingsbury, Tanscott and Co. for castings		252 51 291 51
do	do	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:		231 31
	2	John Gingrich J. Wornell D. Nichol Daniel Long	60 00	
	2	J. Wornell	42 37	
		D. Nichol.	9 00	
		J. D. Peterson	36 75 43 50	
		H. Lathrop	40 12	
		J. Colestock	17 25	
		H. Colestock	31 50	
		R. Mackett	43 13	
		R. J. Wells	36 00	050.00
Sep. 4,	1852	Paid A, and B. F. Haugh for blacksmithing	Name and	359 62 190 29
do	do	Paid A. and B. F. Haugh for blacksmithing.  Paid Johnson and Hoefgins for bricks, on account		150 29
do	.do	Paid Kelshaw and Sinker for boiler for heating, on account		150 00
do	do	Paid A. R. Kingsbury for preparing pipes for heating, on account. Paid A. R. Kingsbury for preparing pipes for heating apparatus. Paid Kingsbury, Tapscott and Co. for castings for do. Paid Smith and Larue for plastering, on account. Paid J. Falconer for stone work, on account. Paid T. Youst for stone masonry, on account. Paid Hannaman and Duzan for paints, &c. Paid R. H. Ely for digging and walling wells. Paid Building committee for sundry expenses. Paid Garrett Davis and Co. for plumbing, on account. Paid Greer and Waters for bricks, on account.		186 80
do	do	Paid Kingsbury, Tapscott and Co. for castings for do		92 14
do	do	Paid 1 Falconer for stone work on account		500 00
do	po	Paid T. Voust for stone masonry on account		1,000 00 80 00
do	do	Paid Hannaman and Duzan for paints, &c.		205 99
do	do	Paid R. H. Ely for digging and walling wells		- 20 00
do	do	Paid Building committee for sundry expenses		<b>★</b> 12 15
do	do	Paid Garrett Davis and Co. for plumbing, on account		20 00
do	do	Paid Greer and Waters for bricks, on account		88 22
do	do	Paid M and I Railroad for freight on stone		55 50
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institution		113 05 200 00
do	do	Paid Noble and Pratt for lumber, planing, &c		264 50
Oct. 1,		Paid Noble and Pratt, advanced for lumber		200 00
do	do	Paid Greer and Waters for bricks, on account. Paid sundry laborers about building Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on stone. Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institution. Paid Noble and Pratt for lumber, planing, &c. Paid Noble and Pratt, advanced for lumber Paid Smith and Larue for plastering, on account. Paid Johnson and Hoefgins for bricks, on account. Paid Geo. Mitchell for painting.		500 00
do	do	Paid Con Michael for bricks, on account		250 00
do	do	Paid I A Wornell for morticing machine &s		67 28
do	do	Paid Geo. Mitchell for painting Paid J. A. Wornell for morticing machine, &c Paid W. A. Bradshaw for freight on pipes for heating apparatus,		40 00 38 50
do	do	Paid J. Shellenberger for doors, on account.		50 00
do	do	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:		00 00
		Paid J. Shellenberger for doors, on account.  Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:  John Gingrich  J. A. Wornell  J. D. Peterson.  H. Colestork	60 00	
	30	J. A. Wornell	17 62	
	1. 13	H. Colestock	44 25	
		H. Colestock	42 75	

### TREASURER'S REPORT.—Continued.

	OIL.	
1	- 1 allalina and beautiful and a second	政治。於中原
oct. 1, 1852	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building: J. Colestock. H. Lathrop. R. M. Mackett. R. J. Wells. Daniel Long. J. Keyes.	43 12
1970	J. Colestock	41 62
	H. Lathrop	27 00
	P. I. Wells	41 63
	Daniel Long	43 50
	I Kayes	20 62
	5. Acjustition 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	\$382 1
ct. 1, 1852	Paid W. A. Bradshaw freight on stairs and pipes	49 90
do do	Paid M. and I. Railroad, freight on castings	20 4
do do	Paid Kirlin and Fitzgibbon, freight on capitals	24 0
do do	Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on stone	125 0
do do	Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account	40 0
do do	Paid J. Turner for brick work, on account	10 5
do do	Paid Ich File for houling stone	29 0
do do	Paid Puilding committee for sundry expenses	16 5
do do do	Paid andry laborers about building	10 0
do do	Paid W. A. Bradshaw freight on stairs and pipes. Paid M. and I. Railroad, freight on castings. Paid M. irlin and Fitzgibbon, freight on capitals. Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on stone Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account Paid M. and I. Railroad for freight on registers Paid John Fike for hauling stone. Paid Building committee for sundry expenses. Paid sundry laborers about building. Paid sundry carpenters for work on building: John Gingrich. J. D. Peterson. H. Colestock. J. Colestock. Daniel Long	
uo uo	John Gingrich	00 00
NIG C	J. D. Peterson	24 00 20 25
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	H. Colestock	19 50
	J. Colestock	24 75
	Daniel Long	16 50
	J. Keyes	25 12
	R. Mackett.	22 13
	Aaron Swinn	16 87
	Aaron Swinn L. E. Heam. F. Behymer F. Knoeffer	13 50
	F Behymer	16 88
	F. Knoefler	12 00
<b>新电话</b>	H. Fruman	16 25 6 00
B. STREET, STREET	J. Temperly	299
		200
5. 360	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses	362
Nov. 15,1852	Paid Tuttle & Balley for Waring & Ventiling logistics, on acct	500
do do	Paid Baker & von Phuli for pipes for heating apparatus,	22
do do	Paid Baker & Von Phull for pipes for heating apparatus, on acct.  Paid J. Turner for lime  Paid James Falconer for stone work, on account.  Paid Kingsbury, Tapscott and Co. for sash weights, on acct.  Paid & Schofield for building cisterns, on account.  Paid Kelshaw and Sinker, balance for boiler.  Paid I and C. Cox for copper and tin work on building, &c.	800
do do	Paid Kingsbury Tanscott and Co. for sash weights, on acct	210
do do	Paid S. Schofield for building cisterns, on account	50
do do	Paid Kelshaw and Sinker, balance for boiler	136
do do	Paid Kelshaw and Sinker, balance for boiler.  Paid J. and C. Cox for copper and tin work on building, &c.  Paid J. Shellenberger for doors, on account.  Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account.  Paid W. Patterson for stone, on account.	150
do do	Paid J. Shellenberger for doors, on account	50
do do	Paid F. Costigan for architectual services, on account	50
do do	Paid W. Patterson for stone, on account	240
do do	Paid Doremus and Nixon for dry goods	20
do do	Paid W. Purns for mattrass hair.	51
do do	Paid R T McIntire for work material and tools	179
do do	Paid W. and R. P. Resor and Co. for furnace	105
do de	Paid Henry Schaub for labor about building	17 25
do de	Paid Michael Brady for excavating	48
do de	Paid Craighead and Browning for paints and glass	8
do de	Paid W. W. Roberts for paints	22
do de	Paid Hannaman and Duzan for paints	156
do do	Paid H. Parish for carpeting	350
do do	Paid I H Voien for Hardware	80
do de	Paid Agron Rover for broom corn	31
do de	Paid H S. Kellogg for hardware, iron, &c	183
do de	Paid Churchman, Roberts and Co. for plumbing material	122
do de	Paid Garrett Davis and Co. for plumbing, on account	33
do de	Paid Building committee for sundry expenses	163
do de	Paid M. and I. Railroad for sundry freights	70
do d	Paid Geo. Mitchell for painting	15
do d	Paid James Turner for lime	239
do d		35
do d	Paid Wm. Burnett for housekeeping attitudes: Paid sundry carpenters for work on building:	30.55
	John Gingrich	00 00
do d		42 00
do d	J. D. Peterson	
do d	John Gingrich	27 00
do d	J. D. Peterson.  Daniel Long. J. Wornell. J. Temperly B. Mackett.	

## TREASURER'S REPORT .- Continued.

Nov.	15, '52	Paid sundry carpenters for work on building: J. Wells H. Colestock J. Colestock J. Keyes H. Freeman A. Swinn F. Behymer	Rech In	S 1 . 25
		H. Colestock	\$41 25	
		J. Colestock	33 38	
		J. Keyes	33 75	
		H. Freeman	6 75	
		A. Swinn	9 75 11 50	
		F. Behymer F. Knoefler G. McClure	32 25	
		G. McClure. J. Smith	7 87	
		J. Smith. F. Holman S. Ross	15 75	
		F. Holman	8 25	
		S. Ross. A. Caldwell C. Peterson.	16 50	
		A. Caldwell	3 00 9 00	
		C. Peterson	9 75	
D	* *0=0		1 50	
do	1. 1852	Paid J. B. Shroder for sliding door trimmings Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute Paid Smith & Larue for plastering on accounts		\$450
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute		80
do	do	Paid W. H. Churchman for current expenses of Institute.  Paid Snith & Larue for plastering. on account—  Paid J. Falconer for stone work, on acct.  Paid S. Schoffield for building cisterns, on acct.  Paid Weyer & McKee for sundry freights.  Paid Johnson & Hoefgens for bricks, on acct.  Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for flooring, on acct.  Paid S. Schoffield for building cisterns, on acct.		400
do	do	Paid J. Falconer for stone work, on acct		500
do	do	Paid Wever & McVes for building cisterns, on acct		1,000
do	do	Paid Johnson & Hoefgang for brish		144
do	do	Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for flooring		50
do	do	Paid S. Schofield for building cisterns on acct		50
do	do	Paid Horton & Macy for stairs and Verandas on acet		50
do	do	Paid A. W. Anderson for portico capitals, etc.		35
do	do	Paid Johnson & Hoefgens for bricks, on acct. Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for flooring, on acct. Paid A. J. Alexander & Co. for flooring, on acct. Paid S. Schofield for building cisterns, on acct. Paid Horton & Macy for stairs and Verandas, on acct. Paid Horton & Macy for stairs and Verandas, on acct. Paid A. R. Kingsbury for putting up heating apparatus, on acct. Paid Horton & Macy for verandas and stairs, on acct. Paid Horton & Macy for verandas and stairs, on acct. Paid Horton & Macy balance for verandas and stairs. Paid T. Youst for stone masonry, on acct. Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on acct. Paid F. Costigan for architectural services, on acct. Paid F. Lawson for building cisterns, on acct. Paid F. Lawson for iron. Paid M. Tutle & Bailey balance for registers, frames, &c. Paid F. Lawson for from acct. Paid F. Lawson for from loom Paid W. Kissell for broom corn. Paid B. I. Blythe for freight on loom Paid W. Kissell for broom corn. Paid Garrett Davis & Co. for plumbing, on acct. Paid G. J. Slingtuff for walling pits Paid S. Schofield for building cisterns, on acct. Paid T. Kanaan for work about building. Paid R. H. King for lime. Paid R. H. King for lime. Paid B. I. Blythe for freight and drayage on boiler. Paid B. I. Blythe for freight and drayage on boiler		422
do	do	Paid S Schofold for building and stairs, on acct		1,100
do	do	Paid Horton & Macy balance for sterns, on acct		130
do	do	Paid T. Youst for stone magonry on and stairs		2,939
do	do	Paid F. Costigan for architectural services on sact		150
do	do	Paid S. Schofield for building cisterns on acct		250
do	do	Paid Smith & Larue for plastering, on acct.		100
do	do	Paid T. Lawson for iron		500
do	do	Paid Fields & Day for shair for registers, frames, &c		36
do	do	Paid A. Todd & Son for pine lumber		56
do	do	Paid B. I. Blythe for freight on loom		17
do	do	Paid W. Kissell for broom corn		13
do	do	Paid D. Kreglo for lumber		19
do	do	Paid Garrett Davis & Co. for plumbing, on acct.		9
do	do	Paid C. J. Slingtuff for walling pits		50 30
do	do	Paid T. Kangan for work about heils, on acct		25
do	do	Paid sundry laborers about building		7
do	do	Paid R. H. King for lime		10
do	do	Paid Field & Day for chairs, on acct		23
do	do	Paid E. T. McIntire for work material		50
do	do	Paid B. T. McIntire for work material. Paid B. I. Blythe for freight and drayage on boiler. Paid sundry carpenters for work on building: John Gingrich. J. D. Peterson. R. Mackett. R. J. Wells. J. R. Temperly. J. Colestock. G. McClure.		12
		lohn Gingrich		27
	1	J. D. Peterson	\$47 00	
		R. Mackett	23 25	
		R. J. Wells	35 25	
		J. R. Temperly	34 50 33 38	
		J. Colestock	22 50	
		G. McClure. T. Holman S. Ross.	21 00	
		S. Ross.	9 00	
		I Clements	32 25	
		H. Colestock	28 50	
	200	M. Robinson.	12 00	
		J. Denny	9 00	
		M. Robinson. J. Denny. T. Shield.	4 50	
do	do			321
do	do	Paid H. Schaub for work about building		17
do	do	Paid M. Brady for excavating		11
do	do	Paid James Turner for brick work		
do	do	Paid M. &. I. Railroad for sundry freights		
do	do	Paid H. Schaub for work about building.  Paid building committee for sundry expenses.  Paid M. Brady for excavating.  Paid James Turner for brick work  Paid M. &. I. Railroad for sundry freights.  Paid George Mitchell for painting.  Paid Noble & Pratt for lumber, planing, sawnig, &c.		100
	(10)	I ald Nuble of Frall for lumber planing go wai-		28 9

# TREASURER'S REPORT .- Continued.

#### CR.

Dec. 1, 1852 do do do do	Paid A. R. Kingsbury for const'g heating apparatus, on acct Paid R. Fenneman for bricks. Paid Johnson & Hoefgens balance for bricks. Paid Johnson & Hoefgens balance for lumber.	\$100 00 11 00 57 50 300 04
do do	Paid Johnson & Hoefgens balance for fulliber.	\$52,793 04
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	A Alaman (March 1996)	37 37 9 6
		The State of
		80 67
	By balance on hand brought over	\$52,873 71
		\$32,013 11

S. W. NORRIS, Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Dec. 1, 1852.

# APPENDIX D. The infrood concentracted its acceptant on the first Mouley to Octo-

her, and cinere on the last Widmestey in July, leaving a vacation of many then two mouths desired the waver general, which is appear

# ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, should address either the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or the Superintendent of the Institute, giving definite and accurate information upon the following points, viz:

The name of the applicant and that of his parent or guardian, together with the post office address of the latter.

The date of the birth of the applicant.

The cause of his blindness, and the age at which it occurred.

4. Whether he is of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture.

5. Whether he is free from bodily deformity and infectious diseases.

Whether his personal habits and moral character are good.

Upon the receipt of such application, it will be acted upon by the Trustees, and the applicant informed of the result.

No pupil should be sent to the Institute until the above prelimi-

nary steps shall have been taken.

To residents of the State no charge is made for the boarding and instruction of their children; but pupils are in all cases expected to come provided with a change of good comfortable clothing, which must be replenished by their friends from time to time as it becomes necessary. Where parents or guardians are unable through indigence, to provide the necessary clothing, the commissioners of the counties in which they reside, are authorized by law to furnish the same in their stead.

All traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the Institute must be borne by their friends.

All books, musical instruments and other apparatus required for the use of the pupils during their term of instruction, are furnished by the Institute free of charge.

The school commences its sessions on the first Monday in October, and closes on the last Wednesday in July, leaving a vacation of more than two months during the warm season, which is spent by the pupils at their homes.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their term of instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all the others that they shall be present at the opening of the school and remain until it closes on the last day of the session.

As a general rule, applicants are not admitted who are over twenty-one years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made in favor of persons who are of undoubted ability, and free from all objectionable habits.

